UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/534,824	03/23/2000	Christopher J. Edge	10128US01 (EKC 90048)	9982

1333 7590 10/18/2006

PATENT LEGAL STAFF
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
343 STATE STREET
ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2201

EXAMINER	
BASHORE, WILLIAM L	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2176	

DATE MAILED: 10/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/534,824	EDGE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	William L. Bashore	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 July 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27,29-33,35-39 and 41-50* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27,29-33,35-39 and 41-50* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Request for Reconsideration (hereinafter the Request) filed 7/27/2006, to the original application filed **3/23/2000**.

2. Claims 1-27,29-33,35-39 and 41-50 pending. Claims 1, 10, 18, 26, 32, 38, 44-48, 50 are independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-2, 4-11, 13-19, 21-27, 29-33, 35-39, 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vyncke et al. (hereinafter Vyncke), US 5,926,185 patented 7/20/1999, cited in Applicant's 10/20/2000 IDS in view of Adobe Illustrator 8.0 (hereinafter Illustrator), (Help Section) "Using Gradients, Blends, and Patterns," Changing gradients, blends and patterns into filled objects, pages 1-2, cited in Applicant's 10/20/2000 IDS.**

Regarding independent claims 1, 10, and 18, Vyncke teaches identifying complex page description commands and replacing them with simplified page description commands in the abstract, and col. 2 line 41 - col. 3 line 17. Vyncke teaches identifying and simplifying implicit color commands in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke teaches in col. 1 lines 56-57 that it is desirable to edit the page description command objects instead of the pixel image file. Thus, Vyncke teaches that it is desirable to edit the commands of the page description language before the commands are sent to a raster image processor. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting an

identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document would have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Vyncke teaches in col. 6 lines 34-45 that the individual colors of the implicit color command may be modified by the user. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. Since the expand command teaching of Illustrator teaches a set of explicit color command objects, the objects can then be independently manipulated, thus allowing modification of the color values specified by the explicit color commands. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding dependent claims 2, 11, and 19, Vyncke teaches in col. 1 lines 56-57 wherein page description color commands are identified and converted without raster image processing the page description file.

Regarding dependent claims 4, 13, and 21, Vyncke teaches identifying a one or more implicit color commands which define reproductions of graphic image objects over a color range in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color . commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding dependent claims 5, 14, and 22, Vyncke teaches simplifying substantially all of the implicit color commands within the page description file in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the

former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding dependent claims 6, 15, and 23, Vyncke teaches identifying a one or more shading implicit color commands which define graphic image objects characterized by a starting color value, an ending color value, and a shading function over a range of color values between the starting color value and the ending color value in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding dependent claims 7, 16, and 24, Vyncke teaches identifying a one or more shading implicit color commands which define graphic image objects characterized by a starting color value, an ending color value, and a shading function over a range of color values between the starting color value and the ending color value in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands, wherein the explicit color commands are a plurality of sub-objects, each of the sub-objects being assigned a color value corresponding to a color value produced by the shading function in an area of the graphic image object corresponding to the respective sub-object in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding dependent claims 8, 17, and 25, Vyncke teaches wherein the color values include cyan, magenta, yellow, and black color values in col. 6 line 46 - col. 7 line 46.

Regarding dependent claim 9, Vyncke teaches identifying a one or more implicit color commands and replacing them with simplified implicit color commands in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke

does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands, wherein the explicit color commands, upon raster image processing, define visual output that is analogous to visual output defined by the corresponding implicit color commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding independent claims 26, 32, and 38, Vyncke teaches identifying complex page description commands and replacing them with simplified page description commands in the abstract, and col. 2 line 41 - col. 3 line 17. Vyncke teaches identifying and simplifying implicit color commands in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke teaches in col. 1 lines 56-57 that it is desirable to edit the page description command objects instead of the pixel image file. Thus, Vyncke teaches that it is desirable to edit the commands of the page description language before the commands are sent to a raster image processor. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to plurality of implicit color sub-commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of color sub-commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of colored band sub-commands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. The figure also shows a color command being converted into a plurality of color sub-commands which are individually manipulable. Illustrator teaches that this can be

particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with implicit color sub-commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator on page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Vyncke teaches in col. 6 lines 34-45 that the individual colors of the implicit color command may be modified by the user.

Regarding dependent claims 27, 33, and 39, Vyncke teaches in col. 1 lines 56-57 wherein page description color commands are identified and converted without raster image processing the page description tile. Regarding dependent claims 28, 34, and 40, Vyncke teaches in col. 6 lines 34-45 that the individual colors of the implicit color command may be modified by the user.

Regarding dependent claims 29, 35, and 41, Vyncke teaches simplifying substantially all of the implicit color commands within the page description file in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to color sub-commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of color sub-commands in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of colored band sub-commands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. The figure also shows a color command being converted into a plurality of color sub-commands which are individually manipulable. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with implicit color sub-commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding dependent claims 30, 36, and 42, Vyncke teaches simplifying substantially all of the implicit color commands within the page description tile in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to color sub-commands. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of color sub-commands in pages 1 and 2. Illustrator teaches in page 1 that the color sub-commands can be converted into explicit color commands. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicit color command bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. The figure also shows a color command being converted into a plurality of color sub-commands which are individually manipulable. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with implicit color sub-commands and explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Regarding dependent claims 31, 37, and 43, Vyncke teaches wherein the color values include cyan, magenta, yellow, and black color values in col. 6 line 46 - col. 7 line 46.

5. **Claims 3, 12, 20, 44-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vyncke, in view of Illustrator, and further in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin (hereinafter IBM), Concurrent PostScript Rasterizers Based High Throughput Color Printer Architecture, doc. ID NN9703141, March 1997, Vol. 40, Issue 3, pp. 1-2.**

Regarding dependent claims 3, 12, and 20, Vyncke does not specifically teach a table and library of commands. However, IBM teaches pdf conversions whereby color rendering dictionaries are used with tables for color transformations (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of transformation tables for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Regarding independent claims 44, 45, and 46, Vyncke teaches identifying complex page description commands and replacing them with simplified page description commands in the abstract, and col. 2 line 41 - col. 3 line 17. Vyncke teaches identifying and simplifying implicit color commands in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke teaches in col. 1 lines 56-57 that it is desirable to edit the page description command objects instead of the pixel image file. Thus, Vyncke teaches that it is desirable to edit the commands of the page description language before the commands are sent to a raster image processor. Vyncke teaches in col. 6 lines 34-45 that the individual colors of the implicit color command may be modified by the user, but does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands which are individually modifiable. Illustrator does teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands which are individually modifiable in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a

set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Vyncke does not specifically teach a table and library of commands. However, IBM teaches pdf conversions whereby color rendering dictionaries are used with tables for color transformations (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of transformation tables for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Vyncke does not specifically teach a file based on a profile characterizing color output by device. However, IBM teaches a tool for defining translation from device to device by means of tables and procedures in a Color Rendering Dictionary (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of specialized translation, for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Regarding independent claim 47, Vyncke teaches identifying complex page description commands and replacing them with simplified page description commands in the abstract, and col. 2 line 41 - col. 3 line 17. Vyncke teaches identifying and simplifying implicit color commands in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vmcke teaches in col. 1 lines 56-57 that it is desirable to edit the page description command objects instead

of the pixel image file. Thus, Vyncke teaches that it is desirable to edit the commands of the page description language before the commands are sent to a raster image processor. Vyncke does not teach converting the implicit color commands to explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting and replacing an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands in pages 1 and 2.
The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Vyncke does not specifically teach a table and library of commands. However, IBM teaches pdf conversions whereby color rendering dictionaries are used with tables for color transformations (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of transformation tables for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Vyncke does not specifically teach a file based on a profile characterizing color output by device. However, IBM teaches a tool for defining translation from device to device by means of tables and procedures in a Color Rendering Dictionary (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of specialized translation, for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Regarding independent claim 48, Vyncke teaches parsing a page description file to identify complex page description commands and replace them with simplified page description commands in the abstract, and col. 2 line 41 - col. 3 line 17. Vyncke teaches parsing a page description file to identify and simplify implicit color commands in fig. 4-5 and col. 5 line 46 - col. 6 line 45. Vyncke teaches in col. 1 lines 56-57 that it is desirable to edit the page description command objects instead of the pixel image file. Thus, Vyncke teaches that it is desirable to edit the commands of the page description language before the commands are sent to a raster image processor. Vyncke does not teach converting and replacing the implicit color commands with explicit color commands. Illustrator does teach converting and replacing an identified implicit color command with a set of explicit color commands that approximate the function and content defined by the identified implicit color command in pages 1 and 2. The figure shows a gradient being transformed into a set of explicitly colored bands which collectively represent the former gradient implicit color command. Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of Illustrator and Vyncke to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Vyncke does not specifically teach a table and library of commands. However, IBM teaches pdf conversions whereby color rendering dictionaries are used with tables for color transformations (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of transformation tables for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Vyncke does not specifically teach a file based on a profile characterizing color output by device. However, IBM teaches a tool for defining translation from device to device by means of tables and procedures in a Color Rendering Dictionary (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of specialized translation, for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Regarding dependent claim 49, Vyncke teaches leaving intact implicit spatial commands within a page description file without converting the implicit spatial commands to explicit spatial commands in col. 1 line 44 - col. 2 line 17.

Regarding independent claim 50, Vyncke teaches identifying complex page description commands and replacing them with simplified page description commands in the abstract, and desirable to have modified the page description command identification and replacement technique of Vyncke with the ability to replace implicit color commands with explicit color commands as is taught by Illustrator so that the document could have been appropriately modified to have overcome printing problems. Both Vyncke in col. 1 line 56 - col. 2 line 12 and Illustrator is page 1 indicate that it is desirable to edit page description color commands to improve printing quality.

Vyncke does not specifically teach a file based on a profile characterizing color output by device. However, IBM teaches a tool for defining translation from device to device by means of tables and procedures in a Color Rendering Dictionary (IBM page 2 – bracketed portion). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IBM to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of specialized translation, for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 7/27/2006 have been fully and carefully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on page 3 of the Request that Vyncke teaches the opposite of converting implicit color commands to explicit color commands so that the explicit color values may be accurately modified etc. Applicant also asserts that the examiner's combination of references is improper. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Vyncke teaches implicit color commands. The examiner uses Illustrator to teach converting an identified implicit color command into a set of explicit color commands (Illustrator pages 1 and 2). Illustrator teaches that this can be particularly useful if there is difficulty printing objects containing the implicit gradients or blends, therefore it would have been at least obvious to combine Vyncke with Illustrator, providing Vyncke the benefit of overcoming possible problems using implicit gradients or blends.

Applicant argues throughout the Request that since Vyncke (allegedly) teaches converting explicit color commands into implicit color commands, it would be no benefit or reason for Illustrator to reverse the process again (implicit into explicit). Even if the above were true (the Office does not admit this), the instant claims merely require changing from implicit to explicit, and does not limit the scope from comprising any previous conditions or post conditions (i.e. previous reversals, etc.).

Regarding the IBM reference (page 7 of the Request), IBM is applied to Vyncke, providing Vyncke the benefit of transformation tables for facilitating fast lookups, and lower chance of bottlenecking (see IBM page 2 – last sentence). Vyncke teaches that it is desirable to edit the commands of the page description language before the commands are sent to a raster image processor. Although IBM eventually rasterizes ps files, it would have been obvious to apply IBM's tables and libraries to Vyncke's method prior to rasterization.

Regarding Applicant's arguments on page 8 of the Request, it is respectfully noted that Illustrator's explicit command can comprise one or more implicit sub-commands.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William L. Bashore whose telephone number is (571) 272-4088. The examiner can normally be reached on 11:30am - 8:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

William L. Bashore

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

October 14, 2006